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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

We have received from a prominent officer of the Grand Army of the Republic a communication in reply to an article in our issue of Wednesday, informing us that Colonel W. T. Forbes is not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that, even if he were, such membership would not on any consideration secure him the support of that organization in the event of his being in fault in the management of his pension agency. The Grand Army of the Republic, our informant says, is strictly a charitable and not in any sense a political organization. We make this explanation very willingly, but we insist upon our main point, that a total reform in the whole business of the Pension Bureau is needed, and that so far as Colonel Forbes is concerned, enough evidence of a condemnatory character has been elicited to necessitate a thorough investigation into the affairs of his office. Such an investigation is needed for the complete exoneration of Colonel Forbes if he is not in fault, as well as for his removal and punishment if the charges against him can be shown to be true. The special officers of the Treasury Department, upon whose report our comments of Wednesday were based, obtained a mass of very precise and circumstantial evidence, that if true in all particulars cannot be allowed to pass into oblivion without making the officials of the Treasury Department and all others who may aid in hushing the matter up participants in the offenses charged upon Colonel Forbes. On his part Colonel Forbes contends that he has been victimized by one of the employees of his office, and if he can set aside the evidence produced against him and show himself to be blameless, we will be very well pleased to make a note of the fact. In the meantime we await, with some impatience, a full report of the case from the authorities at Washington which will give all sides. If this report shall show any evidence of "whitewashing," we shall have no hesitation whatever in expressing our opinion in plain terms, while we shall be very much pleased if it demonstrates the entire blamelessness of Colonel Forbes.

There appears to be no doubt whatever about one thing, however, and that is that the pensioners were compelled to submit to heavy discounts and charges of various kinds that greatly diminished the meagre amounts that the Government undertakes to pay them, and whether Colonel Forbes or his chief clerk were to blame in the matter, the whole case is a forcible illustration of the great evils of the present system of paying pensions, and of the necessity for an entire change in the whole business. If pensioners were paid monthly they would not be obliged to discount their claims, and if the business of the Pension Bureau was conducted as it should be, they would not be obliged to pay fees or taxes of any kind, but would receive without diminution every dollar and cent that the Government undertakes to pay. Such irregularities as those charged upon Colonel Forbes are the natural results of a pernicious system that is devised and conducted, not in the interests of the Government or the pensioners, but for the purpose of providing fat offices for hungry politicians. It is because the agencies of the Pension Bureau are mainly, if not entirely, filled by politicians of more or less influence, and because in one way or another their emoluments are greater than they should be, that it is so difficult to bring about a reform. If it were a question of reducing the perquisites of the pensioners, there would be no difficulty whatever in finding plenty of Congressmen anxious to show their zeal for the promotion of economy, but as it happens that professional politicians are the ones interested in maintaining the existing evils, Congress finds itself too much engrossed with other matters to pay any attention to the subject. The only way in which a reform can be brought about is by a strong pressure of public opinion, and we propose to discuss the matter in a very pointed style until something is done to remedy the evils complained of.

THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The subject of ventilation was pretty thoroughly ventilated in Congress on Thursday. A great deal of money has been expended to make the hall of the House of Representatives one of the most unhealthy and uncomfortable rooms in the world. The whole design of the building is radically defective, on account of the fundamental error involved in the attempt to provide accommodations for a large audience. Mr. Garfield justly complained that "the members were being sacrificed to the galleries, as there were not twenty members whose voices were sufficiently strong to make themselves heard in the galleries for three-quarters of an hour; and thus the House was deprived of the wisdom and valuable suggestions of some of its brightest and best minds." Stentorian lungs seem to be an indispensable requisite for Congressional orators, and influence on the floor is to be measured rather by the strength of the voices of the speakers than by the vigor of their intellects. No benefit is derived by the bulk of the American people from the extension of gallery accommodations. The great public are satisfied with the published proceedings, and if facilities are afforded to the reporters to give a faithful record of the

action of their representatives, it is a matter of profound indifference whether the loggers and lobbyists of Washington have good seats in the galleries or not. As a matter of choice, indeed, it is desirable that the Senators should not be surrounded by large crowds, for their freedom of action and expression is sometimes injuriously affected by the local influences, and they are tempted to talk and vote in the interest of their auditors rather than in the interest of their distant constituents. Legislation would probably be decidedly improved by a material diminution in the size of the galleries and an enforced absence of the audiences which are now assembled in them. Another defect of the hall is said to be an arrangement of the skylight which results, in evening sessions, in a rapid roasting of the scalps and skulls of the members, so that in this particular, at least, a serious personal inconvenience appears to be involved in the public services rendered to the nation by the M. C.'s. Another complaint is that the hall is frequently filled with the fumes of tobacco, and one member alleges that he does not know a more appropriate place for a smoke-house. But perhaps the most distressing grievance is that announced by the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Covode, who stated that, while all parts of the hall were badly ventilated, "experiments which he had tried had demonstrated that the foulest air in the House was that immediately around where he stood." We are told that his cruel associates, instead of manifesting sympathy for his distress, received his statement with roars of laughter, but as the joint resolution authorizing experiments to improve the ventilation of the hall was subsequently adopted, we hope he will speedily be relieved, and meanwhile, if Congress should also resolve to diminish the size of the galleries and arrange the House in the manner best calculated to advance the interests of the whole nation, instead of consulting the convenience of the residents of Washington and the visitors to that city, that change would also meet general approval.

THE FOLLY OF NAPOLEON.

The folly of the Emperor in insisting upon an appeal to the people of France is becoming more and more manifest. If Napoleon had been content to grant liberal concessions to the Chambers and the people, he would have strengthened his position materially; but when he comes before the people and demands from them an unqualified endorsement of his whole policy, as the price of the privilege of endorsing his concessions, he but gives the irreconcilable element such an opportunity as it seeks so eagerly and so heartily embraces. Although the pronouncements of both the Emperor and his ministers declared emphatically that the question of the empire could not be dragged into the canvass, the people were invited to assemble and discuss the plebiscite; but, at the same time, they were told in plain terms that the only result of such discussion that would be agreeable to the Emperor would be a unanimous determination to vote "yes," and that a negative vote or the neglect to vote at all would be regarded as a declaration of enmity to the whole imperial regime. The people, especially those of Paris, have not been backward about engaging in the public discussions which were invited, and the reports of the proceedings at their meetings which come to us by the cable show that all France is again in an uproar. The hostility to the empire which Olivier crushed out for the time by consigning Rochefort to prison has been fairly aroused again, and is manifested by marked disorder at the meetings in all parts of France, and especially in the capital, by cries of "Vive la Republique!" and the singing of the "Marseillaise." But there is a promise of an even more serious demonstration against the empire. Many of these meetings have declared with great unanimity in favor of voting "no" on the plebiscite, or of abstaining from voting altogether, fully conscious of the fact that by so doing they will be pronouncing not against the liberal reforms which the Emperor has inaugurated, but against the empire itself. Present appearances indicate that the negative and silent vote will be very large, much larger than the Government had any cause to apprehend at the outset. It is possible that the crisis will pass without subjecting the present regime to any serious shock, but if the opposite result should ensue, it will not be a matter of surprise.

The British Parliament is now agitating itself over the question whether a man shall be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister. The English law forbids such marriages, but for what reason no one has been able to account in a satisfactory manner. The question of the necessity and propriety of the law has frequently been raised, and efforts have been made to have it abolished. A bill is now before Parliament for this purpose, which, of course, meets with a determined opposition from certain members who appear to think that because the prohibition has been the law from time immemorial, it therefore must be based upon some substantial reasons. The probabilities are, however, that, even if the law is not repealed at the present session of Parliament, it will be before long, to the consternation of sound Churchmen and staunch Tories, who seem to consider it one of the bulwarks of the Church and State. The world will probably wag much in its usual way, even if a man is allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister in England as he is in other civilized countries, and those who look for a darkening of the heavens and the inauguration of the grand finality when Parliament wipes this queer old regulation from the statute books will be doomed to disappointment, and will discover that worse things might happen to England and the world.

STATE BANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Although nearly every bank in the country accepted the provisions of the act of Congress at an early date, and went into operation under the National Banking system, there are still a few banks in this State which are operating under the free banking law, and have no connection with the national system. The report of the Auditor-General upon their operations during the year 1869 has just been published, and from it we select several facts of interest, which show, however, that at present these institutions do not amount to much. The banks which still have some of their notes under the State law in circulation are but twelve in number, and their outstanding circulation on the 1st of January last amounted to but \$79,486, the whole amount of their issue having been \$3,219,668, of which \$3,146,173 has been returned and burned. During 1869, the Auditor-General's office was put to no expense in connection with the affairs of these banks, and its receipts from them were likewise nothing. On November 20, 1869, there was on hand a balance of \$2,574.70 to the credit of the contingent fund of the banking department.

Rich iron ore has been discovered in Lycoming county. It is understood that thirty thousand tons of railroad iron will be forwarded this season from Johnstown via Erie to Duluth, to be used in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The emigrant trade on the Pennsylvania Railroad is on the increase. Heavy trains pass over the road daily. The Wilkes-Barre Record states that parties who have been lying in the river with rafts loaded with potatoes, waiting for such an abatement of the waters as would allow them to go on their way, are discouraged and are selling out their cargoes at 25 cents a bushel. A carload of potatoes, intended for the market, was blocked by the down Pottstown accommodation train, the 23d inst., to Pottsville Station, seven miles distant, and made the return flight in seventeen minutes. Another pigeon carried by the same train the day previous to the Falls, ten miles away, got back to Conshohocken in twenty minutes. A most distressing accident occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, by which a little girl named Maggie Tine, in the employ of the Rev. C. J. Reilly, at the parsonage of St. Philip's and St. James Church, lost her life by being burnt to death. She had used benzine in kindling a fire, when the can exploded and set her clothes on fire, burning her so severely as to cause her death. The little sufferer lingered a few hours in the most intense agony.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly, with every prospect of being completed within a year. Connecting lines, opening up a new and direct route from Chicago to the seaboard, are already projected. A connecting road is also in prospect to lead from Pittsburgh to Erie. Negotiations are said to be on foot for commencing work on the latter at an early day, and there is reason to believe it will be successfully prosecuted. Concerning the former the Cumberland Transcript says: "The route is being made through Ohio, by way of Canton, for a route direct to Chicago, in connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This will give the most direct line in the country from Chicago to the seaboard; the route from that city to Washington through Cumberland is the shortest that can possibly be built between the two points."

THE "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE." The Proposed New Cabinet. Department—Provisions of the Bill as it Passed the House. Mr. Jencks will create a Department of Justice, which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, contains the following provisions:— There shall be an executive department to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney-General shall be the head. There shall be an assistant to the Attorney-General, to be called the Solicitor-General, at a salary of \$7500; two Assistant Attorneys-General, at a salary of \$5000 each. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General to fill the place; the Solicitor of the Treasury, Internal Revenue, the Navy, the Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chairman of the State Department, and their assistants, to be transferred to the Department of Justice. Except upon constitutional questions the Attorney-General may require the written opinion of any of his subordinates upon any legal subject submitted to him. The Attorney-General may direct the Solicitor-General, or any other officer in the Department, to argue cases in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint and remove officers and clerks to be appointed by the Attorney-General; a clerk may be appointed by the Attorney-General, with a salary of \$2000. The supervisory powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over accounts of District Attorneys, Marshals, clerks, and other officers of the United States, shall be exercised by the Attorney-General. The conduct of all judicial proceedings and the attorneys of the United States under control of the Attorney-General. The Secretary of the Treasury and other heads of departments are no longer authorized to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States, but must rely upon the Department of Justice. Provision is made for employing additional counsel under certain circumstances, when the Attorney-General deems it necessary for it. The Attorney-General is to make an annual report to Congress and to have printed from time to time, at the Government Printing Office, one thousand copies of the opinions of himself and assistants as he may deem valuable for preservation. Each head of any department of the Government, and each officer in the Department of Justice, shall be held to the Department of Justice on all questions of law arising in the administration of their respective departments. The duties enjoined upon the Solicitor of the Post Office Department by the Department of Justice, and the Attorney-General to have charge of prosecutions for mail depredations and penal offenses against the Postal law.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements. Miss CAROLINA PATTI's appearance at the "Queen of Night" in Mozart's Magic Flute, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, will undoubtedly attract large audiences. Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music. AT THE WALNUT Mr. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear in the drama of The Connie Soogah and the farce of Pat's Blunders. There will be a matinee to-morrow, when The Connie Soogah will be performed. AT THE ARCH Mr. Adam Evely will have a benefit this evening, in which he will play The Fast Family and the farce of The Spialfield Weaver are announced. Mr. Evely was one of the most popular and valuable members of the Arch street company, and his place has never been supplied. He is a actor of talent and thorough in his art, and since he has been upon the stage his constant improvement has demonstrated the earnestness with which he seeks to win the favor of the more intelligent playgoers. Mr. Evely, both as a gentleman and as an artist, has many friends in this city, and with such a fine bill will be given this evening there should not be a vacant seat in the house. To-morrow evening Mr. Craig will have his annual benefit. AT THE CHESTNUT the barbersque of The Field of the Cloth of Gold will be performed for the last time this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening. On Monday the new burlesque entitled The Fair One with the Jinks will be produced. AT THE ELIZABETH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of songs, dances, and Ethiopian eccentricities will be given this evening. AT DUPRE & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening. ROSSINI'S "MESSA SOLENNELLE."—The performance of Rossini's last work this evening at Musical Fund Hall, under the direction of Mr. Thumher, will undoubtedly attract a large audience of musical connoisseurs. This mass is said to contain some of the finest things ever written by Rossini, and it will doubtless receive ample justice at the hands of the artists who are announced to appear. The concert will commence at eight o'clock, and it is very improbable that the mass will be given soon again, the lovers of music should not allow the inclemency of the weather to interfere with their enjoyment. THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited by the Rev. J. B. Roberts, at the benefit of the Society of the Holy Child, at the corner of Walnut and Arch streets, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. The Rev. J. B. Roberts will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Attractive Stock At Attractive Prices IS RAPIDLY ATTRACTING ALL GOOD FOLKS TO 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. THE EMPORIUM OF SPRING ATTRACTIONS. THE RESORT FOR SPRING RAIMENT. THE ESTABLISHMENT WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAP. THE PEOPLE'S OWN CLOTHING HALL. THE GREAT BROWN HALL!! Spring Suits of every conceivable variety. Spring Business Coats of all desirable materials. Spring Overcoats, light, tasty, bolting. Spring Pants, stripes, mixtures, all colors. Spring Vests, exquisite in pattern and finish. Spring Home Coats, unsurpassably comfortable. Spring Coachmen's Coats, gay and stylish. Spring Halmets, better than elsewhere. Spring into your clothes, Gentlemen!

ROCKWELL & WILSON CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA. WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, 8 W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 413 Sprng

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET. 46 mwsd PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870. The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESTNUT, above FIFTH street, north side, on THURSDAY, the 24 day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. E. W. CLARK, President.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO BRIDGE BONDS.—The Semi-Annual Meeting of the above Bonds will be held by the FIDELITY COMPANY on and after MONDAY, MONDAY EVENING, 4 29 29

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Office, No. 112 1/2 THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1870. From this date goods intended for Mobile or Port-au-Prince, New Orleans, reached by our connecting lines, must be shipped and packed at our wharves, and not at other wharves, otherwise they will not be received by this company. W. L. JAMES, General Agent.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH APRIL, THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for the first time. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 141 N. SIXTH street, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of organizing said bank and electing officers. D. B. MCGINLEY, CHARLES A. MILLER, E. R. BARRETT, J. B. WALKER, General Agents.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 24 day of May next, at 12 o'clock A. M. for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL BAYARD, Secretary of C. & A. R. R. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 24 day of May next, at 12 o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is recommended by the most eminent Physicians. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Freshens the Facial Features; Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. E. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 1/2 Cor. NINTH and FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 102 CHESTNUT STREET, SHERIDAN'S RIDGE, Great Life-size PAINTING OF THE PORT-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ, NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. The Room opened at 12 M. and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist. The exhibition this week will be for the BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION. Admission, the entire valuable collection of the Academy, 25 cents. Tickets can now be had at Office Assembly Buildings, Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

MONEY OFFERED.—ALL CHURCHES, Lodges, and organizations will be allowed a very large commission for the sale of PILGRIM TICKETS redeemable at any exhibition. Although we are nightly crowded, yet other cities are urging their claims, and we must soon close here. Lot officers call at once and secure Tickets, as multitudes will repeat their visits before we go, and you can secure your commission. 4 29 29

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, PONEYVILLE LECTURE. WM. L. DENNIS, M.S., Will deliver a course of lectures, entitled "Our Church and Congregation," for the benefit of Kensington Presbyterian Church, 709 1/2

AT THE PILGRIM YOU CAN BUY "Pilgrim's Progress," 10 cents; also, "The Golden Stairs," and "My Bud in Heaven," as sung by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. 4 29 29

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PIANOS. RARE CHANGE. WILLIAM BLASIUS, (The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.) New Piano Store, 1008 CHESTNUT STREET, (Next door to his former place.) OFFERS AT Wholesale Prices, (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.) THE "DECKER BROS." UNRIVALLED PIANOS, (Superior to Steinway's), AND THE KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS, (Equal to Steinway's), and 4 2 1m SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER. PIANOS, MUSIC, ORGANS. LEE & WALKER HAVE REMOVED

Their immense stock of SHEET MUSIC, etc., heretofore contained in Nos. 722 and 925 CHESTNUT Street, to No 922 CHESTNUT STREET, AND HAVE OPENED With a complete stock of MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Etc. Etc. LEE & WALKER'S Musical Almanac sent free to any address on application. 4 28 6c

ALBRECHT, BIKERS & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 23 WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARCH Street. SUMMER RESORTS. ATLANTIC HOUSE, Newport, Rhode Island. BOARD REDUCED. This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$3-50 per day for transient boarders. Families may make special arrangements by the week or season. WM. W. HAZARD, 4 11 mtfp PROPRIETOR. THE FINE ARTS. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

PAINTINGS. SEE AUCTION COLUMN. 11 10 10 WINES. GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—300 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., 4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street. BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED BY JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., 4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 10t No. 224 DOCK STREET. WE DREY ALL COMPETITION.

CIQARS. SMOKE CUMPERT'S "Three Brothers" Cigars, MANUFACTURED AT No. 1341 CHESTNUT Street, 4 1 fmvwrtwp Next to U. S. Mint. "LA ROSA ESPAÑOLA" "KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS." Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPAÑOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price. M. E. McDOWELL & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 29 N. WATER Street. PAPER HANGINGS. LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 20 I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. I guarantee that all bodies will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period. 4 20 10t JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker, S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTOWOOD Sts.

COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1505 of HOPEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 4 6 HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER, The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, \$1. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 25 10t D. M. TOWNSEND, No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS. 1870. 1870. 3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani, IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL, FROM 75 CENTS TO \$ PER YARD. JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St. 3 20 3mtp PHILADELPHIA.

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